

1. A cutting tool having a tool shank (10) and a cutting head (12) made of different materials which are
5 integrally connected to one another via a joining layer (18') made of ductile brazing material at joining surfaces (14, 16) facing one another, characterized in that powder particles (31) made of a temperature-resistant material having a lower coefficient of
10 thermal expansion than the brazing material (30) are embedded in the joining layer (18').
2. The cutting tool as claimed in claim 1, characterized in that the density of the powder
15 particles (31) varies over the thickness of the joining layer (18').
3. The cutting tool as claimed in claim 1 or 2, characterized in that the joining layer (18') has a
20 variable coefficient of thermal expansion over its layer thickness.
4. The cutting tool as claimed in one of claims 1 to 3, characterized in that the tool shank (10) is made of
25 steel, preferably of tool steel.
5. The cutting tool as claimed in claim 4, characterized in that the tool shank is made of a case-hardened steel having a phase transformation point
30 within a range of 480 to 650°C.
6. A cutting tool having a tool shank (10) and a cutting head (12) made of different materials which are integrally connected to one another via a joining layer
35 (18') made of ductile brazing material at joining surfaces (14, 16) facing one another, characterized in that the tool shank is made of a case-hardened steel having a phase transformation point within a range of 480 to 650°C.

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The cutting tool as claimed in claim 5 or 6, characterized in that the tool shank is made of a case-hardened steel having a chrome content of less than 2%.

5 8. The cutting tool as claimed in one of claims 5 to 7, characterized in that the tool shank is made of a 16MnCr5 steel.

10 9. The cutting tool as claimed in one of claims 5 to 8, characterized in that the case-hardened steel is carburized or nitrided at least on the outer surface of the tool shank.

15 10. The cutting tool as claimed in one of claims 1 to 9, characterized in that the cutting head is made of a material of the group comprising cemented carbide, cermet, ceramic or PCD.

20 11. The cutting tool as claimed in one of claims 1 to 10, characterized in that the density of the powder particles (31) within the joining layer (18') is higher on the side (32) of the cutting head (12) than on the side (34) of the tool shank (10).

25 12. The cutting tool as claimed in one of claims 1 to 11, characterized in that the joining layer (18') has a lower coefficient of thermal expansion on the side (32) of the cutting head (12) than on the side (34) of the tool shank (10).

30 13. The cutting tool as claimed in one of claims 1 to 12, characterized in that the density of the powder particles (31) varies over the radius of the joining layer (18').

35 14. The cutting tool as claimed in one of claims 1 to 13, characterized in that the joining surfaces (14, 16), facing one another, of the tool shank (10) and the

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cutting head (12) are preferably curved so as to be complementary to one another.

15. The cutting tool as claimed in one of claims 1 to 5 13, characterized in that the joining surface (14) of the cutting head (12) is convexly curved.

16. The cutting tool as claimed in one of claims 1 to 10 15, characterized in that the joining surface (14) of the tool shank (10) is concavely curved.

17. The cutting tool as claimed in one of claims 1 to 15 16, characterized in that the tool shank (10) has at least one preferably helically wound flute (26), which passes through the joining layer (18') in the direction of the cutting head (12).

18. The cutting tool as claimed in one of claims 1 to 20 17, characterized in that the tool shank (10) has at least one preferably helically wound functional passage (28), which passes through the joining layer (18') in the direction of the cutting head (12).

19. The cutting tool as claimed in one of claims 1 to 25 18, characterized in that the joining layer (18') contains a brazing material of the group comprising copper, silver, cobalt or their alloys.

20. The cutting tool as claimed in one of claims 1 to 30 19, characterized in that the powder particles (31) embedded in the brazing material (30) of the joining layer (18') are made of a material of the group comprising tungsten, molybdenum, iron, cobalt, nickel or their carbides.

35 21. The cutting tool as claimed in one of claims 1 to 20, characterized in that the thickness of the joining layer (18') corresponds to 10 to 1000 times the diameter of the powder particles (31).

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The cutting tool as claimed in one of claims 1 to 21, characterized in that the thickness of the joining layer (18') is 0.1 to 2 mm.

5 23. A method of producing a cutting tool in which a preformed tool shank (10) and a cutting head (12) preferably preformed as a blank are integrally connected to one another by fusing and subsequently cooling a brazing filler (18) in the region of a
10 joining gap while forming a joining layer (18'), characterized in that the brazing filler in the form of at least one brazing disk (18) made of brazing material (30) containing embedded temperature-resistant powder particles (31) is inserted into the joining gap.

15 24. The method as claimed in claim 23, characterized in that a brazing disk whose powder particles have a variable density over the disk thickness is inserted into the joining gap.

20 25. The method as claimed in claim 23 or 24, characterized in that a plurality of brazing disks having a different particle density are inserted into the joining gap and are fused to one another there.

25 26. The method as claimed in one of claims 23 to 25, characterized by the following method steps:

30 a) the joining members consisting of tool shank (10) and cutting head (12) are heated to joining temperature;

35 b) the at least one brazing disk (18) is inserted into a joining gap between the joining members (10, 12) before, during or after the heating;

c) after the joining temperature is reached, the joining surfaces (14, 16), facing one another, of

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the joining members (10, 12) are wetted with fused brazing material (30);

- 5 d) after that, the joining members are cooled to room temperature while forming a composite part;
- e) the composite part is then machined at room temperature and is brought to the same diameter in the joining region, for example by grinding;
- 10 f) the composite part prepared in this way is heated again to a coating temperature below the joining temperature and held for a time at this temperature and in the process is preferably
- 15 coated with a coating material;
- g) after that, the composite part is cooled to room temperature while forming the finished part.
- 20 27. The method as claimed in claim 26, characterized in that the axial density profile of the powder particles (31) in the brazing material is selected in such a way that an essentially stress-free joining zone is formed in the finished part.
- 25 28. The method as claimed in claims 23 to 27, characterized in that the structure of the tool shank (10) made of carbon steel or a surface-carburized case-hardened steel is hardened during the rapid cooling of
- 30 the joining members and is annealed and stress-relieved during the subsequent tempering and/or coating process.
29. The method as claimed in one of claims 23 to 28, characterized in that the brazing disk (18), in the
- 35 solid state before the heating of the joining members (10, 12), is connected to one of the joining members, preferably slipped onto or sintered in place on said joining member.

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30. A brazing disk made of a ductile brazing material in which powder particles made of a temperature-resistant material having a lower coefficient of thermal expansion than the brazing material are embedded.

31. The brazing disk as claimed in claim 30, characterized in that the density of the powder particles (31) varies over the disk thickness.

32. The brazing disk as claimed in claim 30 or 31, characterized in that the density of the powder particles varies over the disk radius.

33. The brazing disk as claimed in one of claims 30 to 32, characterized in that it contains a brazing material of the group comprising copper, silver, cobalt and their alloys.

34. The brazing disk as claimed in one of claims 30 to 33, characterized in that the powder particles (31) embedded in the brazing material (30) are made of a material of the group comprising tungsten, molybdenum, iron, cobalt, nickel or their carbides.

35. The brazing disk as claimed in one of claims 30 to 34, characterized in that it has a convex contour (36) which is interrupted by at least one concave marginal recess (38).

36. The brazing disk as claimed in claim 35, characterized in that two concave marginal recesses (38) arranged on sides opposite one another are provided.

37. The brazing disk as claimed in one of claims 30 to 36, characterized in that it has at least one hole (44).

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38. The brazing disk as claimed in one of claims 30 to 37, characterized in that it is designed as a three-dimensional shaped piece.

5 39. The brazing disk as claimed in claim 38, characterized in that the shaped piece has a functional structure formed by holes (42', 44), recesses (42), grooves.

10 40. The brazing disk as claimed in one of claims 30 to 39, characterized in that it has two plane joining surfaces (32, 34) parallel to one another.

15 41. The brazing disk as claimed in one of claims 30 to 40, characterized in that its joining surfaces (32, 34) facing away from one another are convexly and/or concavely curved.

20 42. The brazing disk as claimed in one of claims 30 to 41, characterized in that its joining surfaces (32, 34) have a surface structure formed from prominences and/or depressions.